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1432-50, *Higden*, to 1842, *Tait's Magazine*; under *b.* five examples, 1542 to 1823; under *c.* four examples, 1505 to 1767; besides seven additional examples of *Expulsed*, *Expulsemment* and *Expulsing*, 1537 to 1691. The example under *b.* 1542, Boorde's Dyetary, is the only one that is common to the two works.

This brief comparison shows the thoroughness with which the N. E. D. is being worked up. I may add that under *Extravaganza*, a word directly in the line of the Stanford's work, we find four examples, all of the present century. In the N. E. D. we find three paragraphs of definition, with eight examples in all, two of which are from 1789 and 1794, the earliest, so that the word is not much more than a hundred years old. It deserves to be noted that we find also *Extravaganzist*, with one example from Poe: "1849 Poe, *Marginalia*, Wks. 1864, III 538, That . . . school of *extravaganzists* who sprang from the ruins of Lamb"; so perhaps Poe started that long list of words in *-ist*, which have become so common as slang in recent years.

But this brief notice must suffice by way of illustration of the work that is being so admirably done by Dr. Murray and his colleagues.

J. M. GARNETT.

Beowulf and The Fight at Finnsburh, with text and glossary on the basis of M. Heyne. Edited, corrected and enlarged by JAMES A. HARRISON and ROBERT SHARP. Fourth edition. Revised, with notes. Ginn & Co., Boston, 1894.

This attractive book came from the press near the close of the session of 1893-94, too late for regular class use in that academic term. We hope it is ere now in the hands of multitudes of students. The book is still known as Harrison and Sharp's; but we have authority for saying that the latest and best feature, the admirable body of notes to be discussed below, is the work of Professor Harrison alone.

The text differs very little from that of former editions. Perhaps those familiar with the Heyne-Socin book will be somewhat disappointed. There are about twenty changes in the direction of the Heyne-Socin edition; but the latter has about fifty changes not noticed by the American editors. An entirely new text is promised us in the not remote future. (See preface to 4th edition.) This we shall hail with delight. Why not have an out-and-out American edition of Beowulf? Heyne has given his book into other hands. His German *besorgers* carry no overwhelming authority. Why may not Prof. Harrison give us a text embodying the best results of recent Beowulf studies, calling to his aid students of the poem at home and abroad? This, with the notes recently added, will make our college classes practically independent of editions in foreign languages.

Of the changes in the text, the most important are as follows:

3d edition.	4th edition.
<i>sêle raedenne</i> (51)	<i>sele-raedende</i>
<i>earfeðo</i> (534)	<i>earfeðo</i>
<i>hrinde</i> (1364)	<i>hrimge</i>
<i>âter-tânnum</i> (1460)	<i>âter-tedrum</i>
<i>est</i> (2158)	<i>eft</i>
<i>helpan</i> (2449)	<i>helpe</i>

In compounds, *win* has been changed to *wín*, e. g. ll. 655, 696, 715, 772, 994, 2457. The word *eoten* has been capitalized in ll. 1073, 1089, 1142, 1146. The *H* of *Húnferð* has been dropped. The much-disputed passage 899-903½ has been changed to follow H.-So. Much-needed corrections in punctuation are as follows: after *forsworcð* (1768) a semicolon; period after *bið*, in same passage, changed to comma. Several omitted hyphens have been inserted, e. g. *feor-cýððe* (1839), *mere-hrægla* (1906), *oncer-bendum* (1919), *sae-liðend* (2807), *ende-láf* (2814).

Of the textual emendations accepted by H.-So. and not by Harrison, we miss only a few: most of those passed over by the American editor being of rather doubtful propriety. We do, however, miss *healle* (101) for *helle*, *fledh* (1201) for *fealh*, *hám* (2326) for *him*. (In connection with the second word we should cancel the third reference under *feolan* in the glossary. See p. 207, 4th ed.)

The glossary of proper names has been carefully retouched. *Hôce*, *sub voce Finn* and *Hildeburh*, has been changed to *Hôc*. *Heaðo-raemas reaches Breca* is changed to *H. reached by Breca*. *H* of *Húnferð* is bracketed. *Eotenas* = *subjects of Finn, North Frisians*, is given a place among proper names. (See above, under textual changes.)

The changes in the general glossary are numerous and valuable. Typographical errors, mistakes in reference, inconsistencies—in all about two hundred and twenty-five oversights—have been corrected. Of these improvements, some of the most important are:—The imaginary *felgan* has been substituted by *feolan*; so in the compound *ætfełgan*. Under *feōnd-sceaða* change 'gleaming' to 'hostile.' Under *onfōn* (last reference) change 'received' to 'clutched.' Under *begēte* cancel 'to find, to attain,' and read 'attainable.' Under *bearu* and *hangian* change *hrinde* to *hrimge* and translate 'frosty, ice-clad,' instead of 'rustling.' Cancel *lihan* and *on-lihan*, and put *león* and *on-león*. Under *mēdel* change definitions to 'assembly, council.' Under *on* (3d ed., p. 247, second column, near bottom) change 'against' to 'towards.' Under *scacan* change 'their strength (breath?)' to 'their bravest men.' *Scānan* is abandoned. Under *tō* 'to the hall' (I 2) is changed to 'from a room.' Under *wāl-bledt* 'deadly-pale (?)' is changed to 'mortal, cruel.' Under *geweorðan*, definition 3 now reads 'to agree, decide,' and the bracket in first reference reads '(since many agreed that . . .)' In second reference 'happened (?)' is changed to 'advisable.' The present writer would recast this as follows: 'To this the friend of the Scyldings, the shepherd of the kingdom, has agreed,' etc. *þās* = gen. *rei*, not = *therefore* (cf. Hall's *Beowulf*, p. 55). Under *wið* 4th ed. changes *eotena* (2 (c)) to *Eotena*, and render 'with the Eotens' sons.' Under *eald-fāder* Prof. Harrison discards the second definition of his own third edition and of the H.-So. In his note on l. 373 he suggests that the hyphen be omitted, and that *eald* be rendered by 'honored.' So that the note and the glossary conflict. This idea of rendering *eald* (B. 373) without reference to time or age is, in my opinion, eminently good. *Eald-fāder* and *eald fāder* were no doubt as distinct in A. S. as 'grandfather' and 'grand father' are in modern English. The various uses of 'old' in Shakspeare are, of course, familiar to us all. In Virginia now, we have several of those uses still surviving. And, in addition to the wide-spread 'old fellow,' Virginians of the best classes have

the phrases 'old gentleman' and 'old lady,' which they often seriously apply to honored friends, and often to their own parents. The last-named phrase a gentleman often uses in addressing his wife in playful mood. I should like to know how this is elsewhere: with us no disrespect is dreamed of in any case referred to.

Under *äter-tedrum* the glossary is altered to suit the change from *tân* to *tedr*.

It is, however, impossible to multiply examples of the improvements in the glossary. Enough have been given to show that great care has been bestowed upon this part of the work, and that, even without the notes, Harrison's fourth edition would be a boon to Beowulf students.

The following misprints and oversights have been noticed:—P. 49, figure 1 lacking in numbering l. 1555. P. 139, 1607 should be 1617. P. 140, figures should read 1688–1699. P. 146, 'H.-So. p. 112' should be p. 113. P. 148, l. 2477 should be l. 2476, and reference to Ha. should be p. 84. P. 182, under *on-cirran*, for *wealdendas* read *wealdendes*. P. 192, under *dryhten*, 2483 should be 2484. P. 225, under *geōng*, 2019 should be 2020. P. 229, under *gearwor*, reference should be l. 3075. P. 237, under *for-grindan*, for 'feasts' read 'fastness'; cf. *fāsten* in glossary. P. 238, under *grund-wong* change 2772 to 2771. P. 255, *hreoðan* should be *hredan*. P. 256, under *hring-mael*, 1562 should be 1565. P. 270, in first word cancel second *o*. P. 274, under *māgen*, 780 should be 790. P. 299, under *scaþan* the third reference should be pret. part. P. 305, under reference to l. 1840 read *him* for *hine*. P. 316, under *sum*, first bracket should read '(there shall naught be hidden).' P. 322, under *teōn*, second reference, read 'a' for 'the' at beginning of sentence.

And now, having saved the good wine till the last, we come to the notes, pp. 117 to 156 inclusive. These constitute an epoch in Beowulf studies. They are scholarly, stimulating and suggestive, showing throughout the laborious and painstaking scholarship of their author. In this body of notes Prof. Harrison has brought together the latest and best results of Beowulf scholarship. The best emendations of Bugge, Sievers, ten Brink, and other recent critics of the text; the different renderings of translators, American and European; the happiest suggestions of Brooke, Earle, and other literary students of the poem—all these are brought together, in orderly arrangement, with consummate skill. Here, for the first time, the collegiate student of Beowulf has a good working apparatus in one handy volume. The quotations from the recent works of Earle and Brooke—both expensive for the average collegian—make these notes worth far more than the cost of the whole volume.

Of original suggestions and emendations, Prof. Harrison offers few. Some of these are worthy of special notice.

As to *eald* (l. 373) see above.

For *nāt* (l. 682) he suggests *nāh* (= *ne* + *āh*), and thus justifies the rendering 'he has not the ability,' etc. (Cf. 2253.)

*Stedpne* (927) he would translate 'bright.' His arguments are: (1) It is immediately followed by *golde fāhne*. (2) Chaucer (Prol., l. 201) has *his eyen stepe*; cf. Morris's note. (3) The word is used with same meaning in Ste. Marherete and in St. Kath.

In note to l. 2402 it is suggested that, Beowulf being essentially *the* Epic of Philanthropy, the number twelve may be reminiscent of another Friend of Man and another Twelve.

For *byrdu-scrūd* (l. 2661) Prof. Harrison suggests *beadu-scrūd* = battle-shirt (cf. 453).

The crux 3063½ ff. he would clear up as follows: For the first three words read *Wundrað hwät þonne*, and translate 'The valiant earl wondereth then through what he shall attain his life's end, when he no longer may live. . . . So Beowulf knew not (wondered how) through what his end should come,' etc.

L. 3147 he suggests *wind-blonda lāt*, which would afford a parallel to *swögende léc*, suggested by Bugge.

In conclusion we desire to thank Prof. Harrison for this most timely and scholarly addition to his Beowulf labors, and to urge him to give us, very soon, a corrected and emended text, bringing his quantities and his notation to that high level reached in his glossary and notes.

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J. L. HALL.

Euripides' *Alcestis*, edited by MORTIMER LAMSON EARLE, Doctor in Philosophy of Columbia College, Instructor in Greek at Barnard College, New York. Macmillan & Co., London and New York, 1894.

This little work, though intended for use in schools, has some of the features of a critical edition, and therefore merits more than casual notice in this Journal. The author is evidently one who weighs and tests his conclusions independently, and his book shows a degree of originality which is decidedly refreshing, especially in a school edition of so well known a play. The introduction is brief and clear, and is well adapted to interest and stimulate the student. Dr. Earle is a zealous opponent of the 'no-stage theory' of Dörpfeld, but the argument drawn from the analogy between the theatre and the Pnyx, upon which he lays so much stress (Introd., pp. xxxiv-xxxvii), does not seem very conclusive. Until the site of the Pnyx is determined with absolute certainty, the believers in Dörpfeld's view will refuse to attribute any great weight to the argument; and supposing that Messrs. Crow and Clarke are right in their identification, it is hard to see why the resemblance between Pnyx and theatre need extend to the arrangement of the stage. On the other hand, the argument as to the number of stage-doors necessary for the performance of some of the tragedies (ib., pp. xxxviii-xli) deserves more attention than it has hitherto received from the adherents of the Dörpfeldian theory. But the weightiest evidence in favor of the existence of a stage is surely the strong and persistent tradition that the actors spoke from some kind of an elevation, and there are many who think, like Dr. Earle, that the hypothesis of a low wooden stage or platform best accords with all the conditions of the problem, though they may not hold with him that this platform was surmounted by a *βῆμα*.

In his notes on the *ὑπόθεσις* of the play, Dr. Earle suggests that the words *τὸ δράμα ἐποιήθη ᾧ* mean that the *Alcestis* belonged to the seventeenth group of plays brought out by Euripides. As he points out, the statement in the *Γένος Εὐριπίδου* that the poet's first appearance took place in Ol. 81, 1 agrees well with this supposition, which seems a very reasonable one. But the words *λέλεκται δὲ τὸ δράμα τοῦτο ᾧ* in the Aristophanic *ὑπόθεσις* to the *Antigone* can